THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE FARMER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1833.

FRUIT GARDENS.

It is our wish that every good and independent farmer should have a FRUIT GARDEN, to furnish him and his family with the choicest fruit of our climate, through most of the year. It is an acquisition that may be easily obtained. Indeed some of our friends are already in the enjoyment of these simple and wholesome luxuries; and our good will towards the residue, induces us gently to stimulate them to imitate such examples. The expense is a trifle. Many of our farmers would buy an *additional* carriage for a greater sum than it would cost to enclose and plant a first rate FRUIT GARDEN. The carriage in a few years becomes worn, tattered or broken, and the wheels may come to a stand in the fence corner; but the trees will increase in fruitfulness with increasing years, and continue to yield enjoyment in declining age.

If we journey round the country, and present every man that we meet, with a bunch of cherries, an apricot, a fine peach, or a nectarine, will not his eyes sparkle? and will he not cordially thank us? At least nine out of ten would exhibit symptoms of great pleasure; and the tenth, if so strange a being could be found as not to relish it himself, might be delighted to carry the gift to his inmates. We have sometimes amused ourselves with distributions of this nature, and we have witnessed the kindly feelings that are always excited on such occasions.

If then so much pleasure can be imparted at so cheap a rate, why should we not impart it to those for whom we cheerfully toil, and for whom we think nothing is too good? Why should the glorious summer skies of our country pass away and not mature enough of the finest fruit for its inhabitants? There is no good reason why; and we *move* that such as have been too neglectful of these things, should be up and doing.

We have too high an opinion of our readers, knowing them to be a very select body, to believe that our exhortations in a good cause will be lost; and we therefore proceed to explain our views of the best situation for such gardens. It must be remembered that our population is somewhat checkered, and only civilized in part; and until all who aim at decency of character, shall respect their neighbor's property too much to take it against his will, we shall retain amongst us strong traces of a savage state. We speak plainly, and we claim the right so to speak; for it is disgraceful to the community that quietly tolerates such practices.

We go on to select the ground. Let it be *behind the house*, if possible, so that when your neighbors who are not trust worthy, call to see you on business, they may not see your fruit, nor acquire a very definite idea of its ripeness or situation. As in the days of old, so it has been truly said in our days—the thief takes *aim* in the day-time and *shoots* in at night.

THE LARGE OATS.

An eastern subscriber, in making a remittance, in a letter of the 1st inst. replies as follows to an inquiry made in the Farmer some time since:

"My unwillingness to tax you with postage, from such a distance, in reply to an inquiry made in your valuable paper of July 20, "where the large oats can be obtained that weigh *forty-eight pounds* to the bushel?" has prevented my offering, till now, the required information. They may be obtained from either England or Scotland, where their first cost is from six to seven and even eight shillings sterling the bushel, making the cost in this country, from two to three dollars a bushel. I last spring obtained a few bushels of such oats by a packet ship from London; the kernel was round, thin-skinned, and without tail, weighing forty-eight pounds per bushel. They were sown on a light piece of ground the 3d of May, and were harvested the 21st of August. The straw was firm, and stood up well, and the yield appeared abundant, but I question if the produce will weigh as much per bushel, as the seed. For this difference there are at least two sufficient causes—the one is that the soil was too poor; the other that in consequence of not having English seed enough to sow-out the field, it was finished with the common white oat of the country, weighing not more than 32 lbs. the bushel. This last circumstance would destroy my confidence in the produce as seed oats, though I still consider them infinitely better than the common oats for that purpose: when thrashed, I shall ascertain their weight per bushel."

IMPROVED CATTLE.

From the letter from which the above is taken, we make another extract. The sale of stock alluded to in the following, owing to the thin attendance at the Fair, did not take place:

"As a breeder of Stock, the remarks of *Ulmus* on the various herds of Cattle he had seen during his absence from home have not escaped me; nor have I forgotten that more is promised at some convenient opportunity, on the *relative merits of the Devons*. The frequent mention made of Mr. JENKIN'S Stock, and the advertisements of their intended sale at Auction on the 23d of October, has made me look with some curiosity for the account of that sale, and the prices obtained, which I think has not yet been given; it may be in the 45th number of the Genessee Farmer, which I have not received.—I also must infer from the award of premiums at the meeting of the Monroe Agricultural Society, that there were no individuals of the "IMPROVED Durham Short Horn" Cattle *exhibited for premiums*, and that they could not have been introduced into your section of the country. If such be the case, they may well have claimed the notice of Ulmus, and warrant his urging the attention of the western Farmer to the subject of improved breeds of Cattle, which I hope he will do."

R.

[Since the receipt of the above, we have received the promised communication from ULMUS, on *Improved Cattle*, which will appear in our next number.]

HINTS TO FARMERS.—No. X.

Time is money, as Poor Richard says; and those may be as sure of reward who employ it well, as the usurer is of his premium who puts his money at interest. A parent would think he was making a handsome provision for his son, by placing at interest for his use, when ten or twelve years old, a thousand dollars in money. Now what I would suggest is, that if the winter evenings of the boy were spent in acquiring useful knowledge, especially in the business which he is destined to follow, he would probably derive as much benefit, in manhood, from the hours thus spent, as he would from the fund thus placed at interest;—with this further advantage, that while the anticipation of the money would tend to unsettle or vitiate his habits, the knowledge which he gained would tend to fix and elevate them. From six to nine P. M. during one half of the year, may be termed leisure hours with the farmer. Counting six days in a week, this would amount in a winter to 468, and in the ten winters of youth to 4680 hours. Now as the ordinary school hours amount to six in a day, and thirty in a week, this leisure time would be equal to 156 weeks, or just three years, of schooling. When you have satisfied yourselves that I have made no mistake in this calculation, and that three years of boyhood, upon a farm, may be spared without abridging ordinary labor, I will endeavor to show how this time may be *put to interest*, with a fair prospect of the investment being a good one.

I will explain my plan by detailing the practice of a particular friend, who is now successfully employed, for the third winter, in practically illustrating its advantages.

He maintains a winter evening school. His children are the scholars,—his dwelling the school-room, and himself the teacher. His younger pupils read, write, spell, cypher, and study geography, grammar, &c. The elder ones assist as monitors, employ their time in higher branches, read aloud to the family in history, in literary periodicals, &c. and occasionally diversify the evening's employments with music and philosophical experiments and conversation. The whole is so arranged as to seem an amusement rather than a task. The children hail the return of evening with delight, and manifest no desire to be abroad, or to idle their time. The minutiæ of these exercises I may state hereafter. Suffice it now to say, that my friend assures me his children learn more, in this way, three-fold, than they do at ordinary schools; and from what I have witnessed of their progress, I am willing to endorse his opinion, though it may seem an extravagant one. Besides, he says, his school af-

fords him pleasant facilities for greatly extending the sphere of his own knowledge.

Is not my friend's example worthy of commendation, and of imitation? What pleasure more grateful to a parent, than to see those of whom he is the guardian, acquiring, under his own nurture, that knowledge which is calculated to render them happy and respected in life? How happy the reflection to a father, that he has been faithful in sowing, in the spring-time of youth, that seed which will, with the blessing of Providence, yield an abundant harvest of usefulness in the summer of manhood? If you like the plan, adopt it. It is no objection that you have no taste or capacity for the task. Make it a *duty*, and it will soon become a pleasure, and the duty will become doubly interesting from your want of capacity, as you will be benefited by it in your own improvement, as well as in the advantages which it promises to your children. He that would neglect the culture of the mind, must reject the sacred proverb of Solomon, which declares, that *wisdom's "ways are pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."*

Nothing can be more erroneous than the idea, that the bare elementary branches of education are sufficient to qualify boys for the high duties of our age and country. They are the mere a, b, c, of knowledge—the tools, with which the young man is permitted to fashion his own character,—to sow his seed and to reap his harvest; and no one can expect greatly to profit by them without application and perseverance. Habits are formed in youth; and study is to him who acquires a taste for it at this period, what folly or vice is to the idler—a matter of recreation. The *twig* must be bent;—the good seed must be sown early, ere foul weeds spring up: and by whom are these duties so likely to be well done, as by him who would fashion the *tree*, and rejoice in the golden harvest. B.

LEGISLATIVE AID TO AGRICULTURE.

At a meeting of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, on the 12th Dec. 1833, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to establish a State and County Agricultural Societies, with suitable endowments from the State Treasury,—Wm. Garbutt, President of the Society, in the chair,—the following resolutions were adopted.—

Resolved, That the members of Assembly for the county of Monroe, together with the Senators of the Eighth District, be requested to use their influence to procure a law to establish an *Agricultural Institution*, for the State of New York, to consist of a State Society with branch County Societies, to be endowed with the sum of $25,000, annual appropriation for twenty years, to be apportioned among the county societies, at the rate of $150 to each member of Assembly which the respective counties are entitled to elect, to be distributed by the officers of the said county societies in premiums, on Agricultural productions and improvements, and domestic house and shop manufactures, according to the plan reported by the committee on Agriculture of the House of Assembly at the last session of the Legislature.

Resolved, That we invite the Farmers in the State of New York, to co operate with us in petitioning to the Legislature for the same.

Resolved, That we appoint Messrs. Fletcher M. Haight, Elihu Church, and Jeremy L. Stone, Delegates from the Agricultural Society of Monroe county, to the State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the corresponding Secretary be directed to correspond with the officers of the Agricultural Societies of the State, and with individual persons as he may judge best, on the subject of the preceding measures.

Resolved, That the President, and the corresponding and recording Secretaries, prepare the draft of a petition to the Legislature, and circulate the same for subscription—and also to comprehend therein the subject of the Canada Thistle.

Resolved, That the Editors of the several newspapers in the Eighth Senate District, and the daily papers in Albany, the Genesee Farmer, Goodsell's Genesee Farmer, and the New-York Farmer, be solicited to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

WM. GARBUTT, Ch'n.

Luther Tucker, Rec. Sec'y.

THE CAUSE OF FARMERS.

"*The Cause of Farmers, and the University in Tennessee*," is the title or a pamphlet, containing two Baccalaureate Addresses, pronounced at commencements of the University of Nashville, Tenn. by Philip Lindsley, President of said College. We have already published some extracts from these addresses, and design occasionally to publish others. The following, which developes the President's plan of a great and useful school, cannot but be read with interest:

"I care as little about names as any man. If the *name* of college or university be unsavory in the ears of the people or of the people's guardians and conscience keepers, let it be cashiered. Let our colleges and universities be called academies, lyceums, gymnasia, common schools, or popular intellectual workshops—or by any other republican appellation, if any more acceptable or less invidious can be invented. It is the thing—the substance—the knowledge—the mental enlargement and energy and power—that I would give to the people in as ample measure as possible.—That they may be sovereign in fact as well as in name. That they may be capable of knowing and guarding and asserting their own rights and liberties, without the second sight of any political juggler or officious bankrupt Solomon.

"I would create here in Nashville, or in Knoxville, or in Memphis, or in each, a university or great common school—with accommodations for a thousand pupils—with able instructors, libraries, apparatus, and all manner of useful fixtures and appurtenances—at the expense of the commonwealth. Every poor youth, properly qualified, should be admitted to its privileges *gratis*. The rich might pay for their sons. But none should be excluded for want of means. If more than a thousand pupils should offer—enlarge the establishment, or erect others upon the same plan. This would be a species of internal improvement worthy of the republic, and which would elevate Tennessee to a rank never yet attained by any people. And the Legislature which shall boldly lay the corner stone of such a magnificent temple of popular instruction, will deserve and will gain a glorious immortality, whatever may be the verdict of their constituents or of their contemporaries. Their magnanimous and enlightened patriotism will be celebrated a thousand lustrums after the petty interests and conflicts of this selfish generation shall be forgotten.

"I have asserted that colleges have done good, or that learning has been useful. That, like wealth and power, when possessed only by a few it has been often abused to the injury of others. That our college graduates have generally been the faithful sentinels and advocates of popular rights. That if any appear to be swerving from the straight path of rectitude, it is because they have discovered an ignorant mass on which to operate. That the only remedy for the evil—the only preventive of its recurrence and of its rapid increase—is the immediate education of a much larger proportion of the people. Not the giving them what is called a common school education—the most of them have this already—and it does not suffice. The man who can merely read and write is no match for the thorough-bred political gladiator. He cannot dispel the sophistry even of the village attorney or of the village gazette. He is just the man to be led astray by the newspaper essayist. And the newspaper is the very engine employed to gull the people who can read, but who are too ignorant to discriminate, to reason and to judge.

"None but enemies of the people will ever gravely maintain that a common school education, in the ordinary meaning of the phrase, is all they need. This would be virtually telling them to be hewers of wood and drawers of water under political taskmasters for ever. Why is it that our lawyers rule the nation, and fill all our lucrative offices, from the presidency downwards? Simply and solely because they can do something more than read and write. If our mechanics and farmers would enter the lists with our lawyers, they must acquire the same degree of intellectual power and address. Nor would this prove a very difficult achievment. Take the common run of our lawyers—and they are *no great things*. The mechanics and farmers might easily beat them at their own game and with their own weapons. If they did but understand their interests, they would unite with the schoolmaster, make common cause with him, and assert their natural rights and influence in society. Let them take this matter of schools and colleges into their own hands. Let them rally around our most respectable and meritorious, though poor, persecuted and much reviled university. Let them coutribute the trifle of a hundred thousand dollars or so, to its funds, and send to it a few hundred of their clever youths to acquire the art of lawyer-fighting—and we shall soon see them at the head of affairs as they ought to be. This is the best advice that I can give them. If they prefer ignorance, and are determined to keep their sons in ignorance—then, farewell to all their greatness, and to all the dignity which their position might justly command. They may frown upon colleges—they may abuse them—they may starve them—they may scatter them to the winds—but they only sink themselves the lower in the general scale of humanity. Instead of training their own sons to illustrate their names and to adorn the commonwealth, they will become the spoil and the scorn of every European or Eastern adventurer who may choose to settle among them. For they cannot interdict the ingress of as much talent and learning from abroad as will suffice to discharge those public and professional functions to which they would themselves be totally inadequate.

"I have been pleading the cause of farmers and mechanics for some ten or dozen years past. Because upon them, as enlightened, judicious, independent, patriotic citizens, depend the destinies of this republic. The question is, shall they lead or be led? Shall they arrest and put down the factious spirit of unprincipled ambition, or shall they tamely lend themselves as the instruments and the victims of its desperate and treasonable purposes? The crisis has arrived when the people must speak and act wisely and resolutely, or their ability to speak and to act, with decisive efficiency, will be lost for ever.

"The lawyers are now our sole political guides and instructors. They engross the learning of the country; I mean all that learning which is brought to bear on government, legislation and public policy—for the physicians rarely intermeddle in these affairs; and the clergy ought forever to be excluded by law, if not by a

high sense of duty. Our farmers and mechanics therefore, who constitute the great body of the people, are governed by the lawyers. Now it is not in human nature, that in such a country as ours, there should not grow up a sort of professional aristocracy, which in time may become irresistible. Wherever there is a privileged order, no matter how constituted—whether like the *patrician* of ancient, or the *ecclesiastic* of modern Rome—it will, if not duly checked and counterbalanced, in the long run, become overbearing and tyrannical. I look to the college for a seasonable supply of countervailing agents. I look to a well educated independent yeomanry as the sheet anchor of the republic. I look forward to the period when it will not be deemed anti-republican for the college graduate to follow the plough; nor a seven days' wonder for the laborer to be intellectual and to comprehend the constitution of his country.

"I am not unfriendly to lawyers. I could say much in their praise, were I in the humor of pronouncing encomiums. In their proper sphere, they are useful and necessary. But that they should engross the legislative, judicial and executive functions of the government, is neither republican, nor safe, nor upon any ground, defensible. There would be reason in the thing, if, like the farmers, they composed a large numerical majority of the population. But that a few thousand of any particular profession, class or order should rule over millions is as anomalous, and as inconsistent with the genius of our popular institutions, as would be an hereditary aristocracy possessing the same exclusive privilege. The farmers have no alternative but to yield their necks to the yoke, or to open up for their sons a great highway to the scientific halls of the university. Belonging, as I do, to their respectable fraternity by birth, by early association and by all the ties of kindred—the son of a laboring farmer, the brother of laboring farmers, and the father, it may be of laboring farmers and mechanics—I cannot be indifferent to their welfare even upon the most selfish considerations. But I feel conscious of a higher motive. I seek to elevate my country, by imparting to all her sons the noblest attributes of humanity. That we may be forever a nation of enlightened, generous, high-minded, self-governing freemen. The envy and the admiration of the world."

"Who, let me ask,—I put the question to this assembly—to the good people of Tennessee,—who will oppose our projected institution, designed, as it is, exclusively for the benefit of this people? I will tell you. It will be opposed by the faint-hearted, the cowardly, the ignorant, the covetous; and by all the enemies of light, truth, virtue and human happiness. It will be opposed by that description of selfish, arrogant, self-sufficient *would-be* lards and Solomons, who exist in every petty village, and who always oppose what does not originate with themselves, or what is not submitted to their *own* wise management and control. It will be opposed by those who can, by any artifice or misrepresentation, convert the scheme into a political hobby to ride into office. It will be opposed by those who despair of getting out of it a job,—a bargain—a money-making speculation—some paltry private gain or advantage. But it will never be opposed by one honest man, by one honorable man, by one enlightened man, by one patriotic man, by one benevolent man, by one great and good man."

BONE MANURE.

The Long-Island Star furnishes us with the subjoined extracts from a pamphlet recently published in England, relative to the use of Bones as Manure. The editor of the Star says that the farmers of Long-Island are just beginning to appreciate this article.

In several of the northern, as well as some of the midland counties, this excellent manure has been long used, progressively increasing in quantity from year to year, as experience taught its value. It is not a little extraordinary, that in many of the counties in the southern part of the kingdom, the farmers should be so long ignorant of its virtues; but since its introduction into Berkshire and Surrey, about five years ago, with complete success, many who were sceptical, have now become warm advocates for its general use; and ere long, the agriculturists of the counties around the metropolis at least, will be as loud in its praise as the experienced farmers of Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Nottinghamshire.

Of the use and advantage of this manure, we will now proceed to give a brief description, the result of our own experience.

No manure equals it for the turnep crop—Swedish, as well as all the other kinds. When land is dressed with bone manure, plants are rarely attacked by that dreadful destroyer of turneps, the fly; and even when subject to the depredation of that insect, they thrive so rapidly that they generally grow beyond its power of injury. It is almost needless to call to the recollection of the farmer the fields which he has seen devoured by that voracious insect, as soon as the plant appears. Now by using bones this evil will scarcely ever occur.

Bone manure is *cheap, light of carriage*, and possesses *strength* and *durability*—no slight recommendations.

First—It is *cheap*. An acre of land, however poor and barren, will produce a good crop of turneps by expending sixty shillings in bone manure; and where the land is in good condition, an excellent crop will be obtained by using from thirty to forty shillings worth.

Secondly—It is *light of carriage*. One wagon will easily convey one hundred and thirty bushels. Let the average of land be estimated as requiring twenty bushels per acre, there will be enough in a wagon load for six acres. With a proper drill ten or twelve acres can be manured in one day. Here is an immense saving of labor, at a season of the year too, when so much is to be done by the farmer. If dung were to be had for nothing, and happened to be two miles from the field, the cartage alone would cost nearly as much as the whole amount of the bone dressing. But dung is sold in many parts of the kingdom at a high rate, the cost of it swallowing up not only the turnep crop, but a portion of that crop which follows. Where a large breadth of turneps is sown, and where there is plenty of dung on the farm, how frequently do we see the best part of the season gone before half the turneps are sown. The reason is obvious—the *cartage* of this species of manure has taken up the time.

Let us now consider, thirdly, the *strength and durability* of bone manure. It is strong enough to produce as fine, nay, a superior crop of turneps to that produced by the richest dung; and the crops of the three succeeding years will be quite as good as those following a crop of turneps from rich dung. In making these observations, we beg to be understood as not depreciating the value of dung as a manure. We admit that it is of immense importance; but we presume it well be conceded that few farmers have as much as they wish, and the majority have not half enough. If it be now asked, how these deficiencies of manure are to be supplied, we answer, by bone manure.

It would be a waste of time to enter into the question of carrying dung from large towns to a remote distance; but bone manure, from its lightness of carriage, is not liable to that objection. There is no farm, however remote, that may not partake of its advantages. Even the distance of twenty miles from a navigable river or canal will not be deemed too great to fetch it, seeing that one team will draw home sufficient to dress six acres of land. To those persons, then, *who have not as much dung as they would like to have*, and to those *who have not half as much*, bone manure will prove inestimable.

The best method of using this dressing is to drill it in with the seed. It may, however, be sown broad-cast with good effect. If drilled, it is better, when the soil is well pulverized, to let the land remain just as left by the drill, without being harrowed or rolled. If the manure be used by broad-cast, ten or fifteen bushels per acre extra should be sown. Where land is highly cultivated, from ten to sixteen bushels an acre drilled have been sufficient to produce excellent turneps. If the broad-cast system be practiced, the bone manure must be scattered after the land is ploughed; then let it be harrowed once, and the seed must next be sown. The land must then be harrowed as it may require.

For barley, or oats, the bone manure is very good, and particularly fine for winter or spring vetches, as well as peas of all kinds; also for wheat. It is still better for rye. With each of these crops, it may be either drilled in with the seed, or sown broad-cast—taking the precaution of using more, should the latter method be practiced. The quantity used per acre, according as the soil is more or less fertile, varying from sixteen—the minimum—to forty bushels—the maximum—an acre.

The late Sir Joseph Banks esteemed bone manure highly for potatoes.

This manure, for the crops above enumerated, is adapted for all soils, except strong clay; but the lighter, the drier, and the warmer the soil is, the more will the good effects be manifested, and come quicker into operation.

As a dressing for grass land and young clover, on every kind of soil, clay, as well as the lighter species of land, it cannot be equaled. The proper periods for using it are, in the autumn, or very early in the spring, taking care to have the grass short, so that the manure may the more readily reach the roots. If used in meadows, the best time is immediately after the hay is cleared off. Fifty bushels an acre on grass land would have a beneficial effect, even to the tenth year. If a hundred beshels per acre were used on pasture lands, no more manure would be required for twenty years. It has the effect of producing white (Dutch) clover, and other rich herbage, in the greatest abundance, upon which sheep and cattle thrive exceedingly. Worn out meadows, and gentlemen's parks, even where situated in the poorest soils, will derive an incalculable benefit from its fertilizing powers.

It may be advantageously used to be mixed up with any kind of ashes, or very rotten dung—about two-thirds ashes or dung, and one-third bones—after being mixed together, there will be a strong fermentation take place, which will cause the former to be almost as powerful as the bones. The bones will also decompose, and operate more speedily, than they otherwise would do. The horticulturists and florists, in their several departments, will find it excellent. No other manure will produce flowers so luxuriantly as this; and from its easiness of carriage, it may be conveyed into the parterre without injuring the walks. In hot and green houses it will be found of great use. In fact, whether used in the field or garden, it cannot be misapplied.

Locomotive Engines.—Mr. Byington of Pittsburg, it is said, has discovered an improvement by which a locomotive engine may be made to act on common roads with success, and is engaged in constructing an engine with cars on this plan.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says—"The celebrated mathematican Hoene Wronski, is said to have discovered a new system of steam engines, applicable to carriages on common roads, and all other locomotive instruments, such as ploughs and other implements of husbandry and of war. It is represented to be so vastly superior to any thing of the kind that has preceded it, that a French Company has paid four millions of francs for the patent."

Remedies.—For sea-sickness; stay on shore.

For drunkenness; Drink cold water, and repeat the prescription until you obtain relief.

For the gout; Board with the Printer.

To keep out of jail; Get out and keep out of debt.

To please every body; Mind your own business.

To allay hunger; Scrutinize the cooks.

For the Genesee Farmer.

LEGISLATIVE AID TO AGRICULTURE.

It has given me much satisfaction to observe the spirit with which the citizens of Erie county have come forward in the cause of Agriculture; and that New-York and Albany again have Agricultural Societies. Nothing is wanting to produce a similar result in Cayuga county, but a few influential individuals to call the friends of such an institution together.

A great question is now before the public, and it will probably soon be brought before the Legislature—that is, Ought the State to patronize AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, and endow an AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL? I regret that it has been made a question at all, for it ought to be answered unhesitatingly in the affirmative; and I hope that the Legislature will only debate about the best mode of applying the sum asked for. I could no sooner doubt the utility of the measure, than I could the judicious application of manure to arable land. The valuable effects of both would be soon visible; and the consequent *increase* of the canal tolls from the western counties would probably reimburse every expenditure.

The State of New-York has been liberal in its appropriations to Colleges; and the sons of farmers have doubtless shared largely in the benefits; but most if not all of these were designed for other professions. We want an institution where farmers' sons can be educated FARMERS. Where they can learn the sciences connected with Agriculture, and practice on those principles with their own hands. The best modes of farming, with order, regularity, and neatness would soon become to them, a second nature; and if properly selected from ALL the counties, they would on returning home, extend the knowledge thus acquired into every corner of the State.

But a PATTERN FARM would be an object of extraordinary interest; and a visit to it, would be worth a journey of several days. Three pattern farms would be very desirable: one in the *southern*, one in the *eastern*, and one in the *western*, parts of the State. To proceed cautiously however, one near Albany or Utica might be best for a beginning; and if this met the reasonable expectations of the public, the number would be soon increased.

I conclude this hasty sketch with earnestly requesting the friends of Agriculture to exert themselves; and to have petitions circulating in every neighborhood. It may be regrettad that more printed copies have not been distributed; but this deficiency may be obviated by making fair copies of that recommended by JOHN P. BEEKMAN (Gen. Farmer Vol. 3, page 320), or by adapting that proposed in Erie county to the circumstances and situation of the petitioners. It may be found at page 375. DAVID THOMAS.

Greatfield, Cayuga co. 12 mo. 5, 1833.

For the Genesee Farmer.

EFFECTS OF FROST ON DIFFERENT APPLES.

On walking to-day in the orchard, I was surprised on observing the great difference in the effects of the late severe weather on different kinds of Apples: for instance, the Bell flower had turned *brown*, and was *soft* to the very core; but an unnamed sweeting retained its greenness; and the Golden Russet was as hard and as fresh as if it had been kept in the cellar.

Whether a knowledge of such facts can be turned to much account or not, I leave for others to determine; yet probably it might be useful for orchardists to know which kinds of their apples are most liable to be injured by hard frosts, and which may be left out the longest with the most safety. A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Genesee Farmer.

FERMENTATION OF MANURES.

MESSRS. L. TUCKER & Co.—I have noticed in the Genesee and New-York Farmers, many remarks on fermentation. I apprehend this subject is not correctly understood. There are four fermentations, the saccharine, the vinous, the acetous, and the putrid—with this last only we farmers have to do. The saccharine, developes the sugar which abounds more or less in all grains or vegetables; even the currant and barberry contain some, and where sugar and tartar are found the vinous may be supported. During the vinous fermentation the beer or must, is charged with alcohol—the acetous follows in case the beer or must is too weak, and converts it into vinegar, destroying every vestige of alcohol—then the putrid fermentation decomposes the mass and prepares it for new combinations. Manure therefore, as used by farmers, should undergo the putrid fermentation only, and that should always take place after the manure is buried by the plough or spade. The volatile qualities, if left on the surface or in heaps while in a state of fermentation, are carried off by the wind; whereas if buried in the earth at a proper depth, the fermentation goes on slowly, and the valuable qualities are retained by the superincumbent earth, and yielded to vegetables as it is wanted. Most manures, whether vegetable or animal, are chiefly composed of carbon, which in a gaseous state, is not the food of plants.

Potter, Nov. 29, 1833. R. M. W.

For the Genesee Farmer.

CHESS.

The communication of your correspondent* *A. P. Robinson* deserves a respectful notice. From knowing nothing of the state of his neighbor's farm, it would be hard for me to say positively where the CHESS came from; but there are several ways in which it might get there, far more probable than that one plant turned into another. He appears to hold the opinion with some others, that such a change is *the easiest of all things;* yet there is ground for believing it one of *the hardest of all things* to demonstrate. No person has been able to produce wheat and chess, either growing, or having grown, on the same stalk or root. No person has succeeded in producing chess from wheat by any experiment entitled to the confidence of reasonable men; but on the contrary, every attempt, fairly and carefully conducted, has been a complete and total failure.

From the hint given by your correspondent that wheat or oats might turn into CHESS, it will be safe to infer that chess is plentiful in that neighborhood. The cattle that pastured on the young oats, may have eaten the *tailings* thrown from the fanning mill into the barn-yard, and then dropped it over the ground,—in which work possibly the hogs may have rendered some assistance. If the seed oats were threshed on a floor not well cleaned from chess (a very common circumstance) enough of the latter may have been mixed with it, to seed the lot; and in this case, though it may not have been observed, yet a sufficiency would ripen among the stubble to produce in the next crop "the ten bushels."

It is probable from the thickness and hardness of its coat, that chess under particular circumstances, may lie in the ground several years, like many other seeds, without sprouting. In this case, its appearance among the oats might be easily explained. None of the modes suggested, however, nor some more that might be mentioned, are incompatible with each other, but on the contrary, all may have assisted in producing that result.

* Page 373.

[We tender "E. C." our thanks for the following communication, which, though dated in October, was not received by us until the present week. We shall be gratified to have the writer frequently employ his pen for the benefit of the Farmer.]

For the Genesee Farmer.

GRAPES AND VINEYARDS.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having received from Philadelphia, "WATSON'S ANNALS" of that city, my attention was particularly attracted to the article "Grapes and Vineyards." Believing that some of the facts, contained under that head, would be acceptable to your readers, I have copied them for your paper.

"Before Penn's arrival, the numerous grape vines every where climbing the branches of our forest trees, gave some sanction to the idea that ours (Pennsylvania) may have been the ancient *Wineland* so mysteriously spoken of by the Norwegian writers. Almost all the navigators, on their several discoveries, stated their hopes from the abundance of grape vines with exultation.

"Penn, in his letter of 1683, to the Free Society of Traders, says, 'Here are grapes of divers sorts. The great red grape, now ripe, (in August,) called by ignorance the fox grape, because of the rich relish it hath with unskilful palates, is in itself an extraordinary grape, and by art, doubtless, may be cultivated to an excellent wine—if not so sweet, yet little inferior to the Frontinac, as it is not much unlike in taste, ruddiness set aside, which in such things, as well as mankind, differs the case much. There is a kind of muscadel and a little black grape, like the cluster grape of England, not yet so ripe as the other, but they tell me, when ripe, sweeter; and they only want skillful vignerons to make good use of them. I intend to venture on it with my Frenchman this season, who shows some knowledge in these things. At the same time he questions whether it is best to fall to fining the grapes of the country, or to send for foreign stems and sets already approved. If God spares his life he will try both means. Finally, he says, I would advise you to send for some thousands of plants out of France with some able vignerons.' With such views, Penn instituted several small experiments. He and others naturally inferred, that a country so fruitful in its spontaneous productions of grapes, must have a peculiar adaptation for the vine. When the celebrated George Fox, the founder of Friends, was a traveler through our wooden wilderness, he expressly notices his perpetual embarrassments in riding, from the numerous entangling grape vines. The same is mentioned by Pastorius in traversing the original site of Philadelphia. And when Kalm was here in 1748, he speaks of the grape vines in every direction. Thus numerous and various as they once were, it may be a question whether, in the general destruction of the vines since, we have not destroyed several of peculiar excellence, since modern accidental dis-

coveries have brought some excellent specimens to notice,—such as the Orwigsburg and Susquehanna."

In 1685, William Penn, in speaking of his Vineyard to his Steward, James Harrison, writes —"Although the Vineyard be as yet of no value, &c., 'till I come be regardful to Andrew Dore the Frenchman"—referring to him as the Vigneron, and the Vineyard at Springetsburgh.* In another letter he writes to recommend Charles de la Noe, who intends, with his two servants, to try a Vineyard, and if he is well used more will follow. In 1686, we writes to the same Steward, saying, "All the Vines formerly sent and in the vessel now, are intended for Andrew Dore at the Schuylkill, for the Vineyard. I could have been glad of a taste last year, as I hear he made some, (Wine.) If wine can be made by Andrew Dore, at the Vineyard, it will be worth to the province thousands by the year. I understand he produced ripe grapes by the 28th of 5th month from shoots of 15 or 16 months planting."

A difference of opinion having existed as to many of our grapes being native, or degenerated from European species; the author of the Annals remarks that "the following description of the discovery and character of the Susquehanna grape, will probably go far to prove the superiority of some natural grapes once among us, or leave grounds to speculate on the possibility of birds conveying off some of Penn's above mentioned imported seeds! Another new and excellent grape has been discovered on the line of the new canal beyond the Susquehanna. About a year ago, (say 1829) there were obtained some cuttings of a grape vine which was discovered by Mr. Dininger, on an Island in the Susquehanna, called Brushy Island, uninhabited and uncultivated, the soil alluvial and subject to overflow. The wood, leaf and early shoots very much resemble what is called Miller's Burgundy, also the fruit in color and flavor; but in size it is much larger. It was observed, that the fruit obtained in September 1827, was a deep brown; that of the next season, some were brown and others black." This was accounted for by the shade of the thick foliage, the black were exposed to the sun. "Some of the bunches procured that season were very fine and set closely upon the stem—fruit the size of the POWELL grape, skin thin, *no pulp*, a sweet water, seed small, flavor equal to the celebrated *Black Prince*, and not inferior to any foreign grape, for the table."

Have any of your subscribers this Grape, in this section of the country?

"It is believed to be a truth, that no native grape was previously found, that did not possess a secondary skin, enclosing a stringy pulp, and most of them possessing a husky flavor, proving their affinity to the fox. But because this one, found on the Susquehanna, is an exception—because it possesses all the delicate sweetness, tenderness of skin, and delicious flavor of the most esteemed exotics, we are not willing to concede that it is not entitled to be classed among the native productions of our soil.

"In favor of its being purely of American origin, we will state, that the island on which it was found has never been inhabited, that lying immediately below Eshleman's falls the approach to it is difficult, and that it has rarely been visited, except by the proprietor, an aged man, named Fales, lately deceased, who did not trouble himself about grapes, native or foreign, and merely used it as a place to turn young cattle upon in the summer season.

"The sycamore, of which it is a parasite, appears to be about forty years old, and the vine is rooted about thirty feet from the stem of the tree, under a pile of drift wood, from which it runs along the ground, in company with three other vines of the fox and chicken variety, apparently of the same age, and interwoven climb the tree together. From appearances one should judge that the tree is not older than the vine—that the young sycamore in its growth carried the vine with it. At the period in which this vine must have taken root, foreign grapes were little known in the United States, and then their culture was confined to the neighborhood of the great Atlantic cities. None of the foreign varieties, we have seen, correspond in appearance with this fruit, for though the wood and leaf of Miller's Burgundy are so similar as scarcely to be distinguished apart, yet the bunches and fruit of that of the Susquehanna are much larger."

"Again—we have many stories related through the country, by persons worthy of credit, of the delicious grapes found upon the islands of the Susquehanna. Some described as *white*, some *red, black, purple*, &c. without pulp, and all ripening in August and September."

These reports urged several gentlemen to visit Brushy Island in the autumn of 1827, who saw the Vine—and the inference drawn from appearances was, that there does exist in those Islands of the Susquehanna a variety of Grapes, equal for the table or for wine, to any that have been imported; and that they are purely native, consequently that they will bear our most rigorous winters. Can we not obtain cuttings from that neighborhood, where it is said, the grape is propagated?

*Near Schuylkill, now near Fair Mount water works.

CULTURE OF SILK.

Our author likewise notices the early attention in that Province to the cultivation of silk. In 1725, silk was sent to England, and in 1734 Governor Gordon addresses the Lords Commissioners of Trade, and speaks in strong terms of his expectations from the culture of silk—he says "the tree is so natural to our soil, and the worms thrive well." Thus it appears that this article was cultivated in our country before the introduction of the white and chinese Mulberry. In 1770 a filature was established in Philadelphia, and premiums announced.

In 1771, about 2300 lbs. were brought there to reel. The ladies in particular gave much attention to the subject; as early as 1770, Susanna Wright, of Lancaster county, at Columbia, made a piece of Mantua of 60 yards in length from *her own* Cocoons. To give eclat to these *Colonial designs*, the Queen of Great Britain gave her patronage by deigning to appear in a Court dress from this *American Silk*. Yes, in American Silk! but at the present day all our silk dresses, and even our ornaments for public buildings must be imported. "Grace Fisher, a minister among Friends, made considerable silk stuff; a piece of hers was presented by Governor Dickinson to the celebrated Catharine Macauly." Many ladies, before the Revolution, wore dresses of *American Silk*.

The work from which I have obtained these facts contains many interesting notices, serving not only to recall to the mind of Philadelphians, the state of things, as they existed in their boyhood, but highly useful to the general reader. The writer of this article, though not a septuagenarian, remembers much of the "Memoirs, Anecdotes and Incidents" recorded by Watson, and thinks that he could have added and *corrected* some of the "Tales of *ancient* Philadelphia."

Geneva, Oct. 26, 1833. E. C.

P. S.—Watson has also added an Appendix, containing "Olden Time, Researches and Reminiscences of New-York City."

For the Genesee Farmer.

ON THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON VEGETABLES.

The effects of climate on the height and size of some particular plants is very remarkable. Naturalists have observed this change on high mountains where altitude operates like an increase of latitude, and where a few thousand feet of elevation produce the rigors and the dwarfishness of the frigid zone. I have selected some instances of this kind with the hope that they may prove interesting.

The *Lapland Tour* of LINNÆUS will furnish the first examples: "The boundary of the spruce fir (*Pinus abies*) is 3200 below the line of perpetual snow. This tree had previously assumed *an unusual appearance*: that of a tall slender pole, covered from the ground with short, drooping, dark branches.——Scotch firs (*Pinus sylvestris*) are still found but *not near so tall* as in the lower country. Their stems here are *low* and their *branches widely extended*.——Beyond this [2600 feet below perpetual congelation] the dwarf and stunted forests consist only of birch. Its *short, thick* stem, and stiff, *widely spreading*, knotty branches, seem prepared to resist the strong winds from the [Lapland] Alps. ——These birch forests soon become so *low* that they may be entirely commanded from the smallest eminence. Their uppermost boundary where the tallest of the trees are *not equal to the height of a man*, is 2000 feet below the line of perpetual snow."

In a much lower latitude, and in a region differing widely in its vegetation, similar prospects are presented. I copy from an account of Dr. *Bigelow's* ascent of the White Mountains in New Hampshire: "After climbing by the side of the stream for a considerable distance, *the trees of the forest began to diminish in height*, and they arrived at the second zone of the mountain. This is entirely covered with a thick low growth of evergreens principally the black spruce and silver [?] fir which *rise about the height of a man*, and put out *numerous long horizontal branches closely interwoven with each other*, and surround the mountain with a formidable hedge a quarter of a mile in thickness."

De Candolle observed that "the scorpion grass (*Myosotis perennis*) which is common in all the flat country, grows on the Alps but *reduced to miniature* at the height of 3500 yards."

Mirbel's remarks accord with those of *Linnæus*: "The birch of all trees is the one that bears the severity of the climate the longest; but the nearer it approaches the pole, *the smaller it grows*; its trunk dwindles and becomes stunted and the branches knotty, till at last it ceases to grow at all towards the 70th degree of latitude, the point where man gives up the cultivation of corn."

"Ferns," says *Humboldt*, "which in the northern frigid zone *grow along the ground* in the shade, in the tropical regions shoot up to the dimensions of trees, vying with the palms them-

selves in stature and comeliness. This is said however in reference to northern and to southern species, not to any one species found in both situations; and perhaps what follows is not more definite. "The Greek and Roman writers who have treated of plants, mention in several places that many which in Europe *creep along the ground*, in hotter climates become trees."

It is certain however, that the effects of climate on particular plants, in lower latitudes and in milder regions is also remarkable; and many instances of this kind may be collected from the writings of botanists. These occur within a few degrees of latitude, and with no material difference of elevation. Thus the majestic *live oak* of Georgia, dwindles to a shrub on the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and the *wax myrtle* which grows in the Middle States six or eight feet high, sometimes occurs in South Carolina eighteen feet high, and takes the rank of a small tree. Our *native mulberry* affords another instance. In the South it is found sixty or seventy feet high but I have not seen it in the Genesee Country of half that altitude. The *Indian corn* (maize) of the Southern States, 14 feet in height, may be also contrasted with the dwarf varieties of the north.

In *Clarke's* Commentary on "the parable of a grain of mustard seed," he has collected several curious instances of this kind, which I take the liberty to copy:

Mustard "is not only the largest of plants which are produced from such small seeds, but partakes in its *substance*, the close *woody texture*, especially in warm climates where we are informed it grows to an almost incredible size. The Jerusalem Talmud says, "There was a stalk of mustard in Sichin, from which sprang out three boughs; one of which being broken off, served to cover the tent of a potter, and produced three cabes of mustard seed. Rabbi Simeon ben Chalapha said, 'A stalk of mustard seed was in my field, into which I was wont to climb, as men are wont to climb into a fig tree.'" This may appear to be extravagant———but if it had not been usual for this plant to grow to a very large size, such relations as these would not have appeared even in the Talmud.——

"Herodotus says he has seen wheat and barley in the country about Babylon which carried a blade full four fingers breadth; and that the millet and sesamum grow to an incredible size. I have myself seen a field of common cabbages in one of the Norman isles, each of which was from *seven* to *nine* feet in height; and one in the garden of a friend which grew beside an apple tree,——was *fifteen* feet high, the stem of which is yet remaining," (September 1798.)

It is probable this was the COW CABBAGE, being of the same *species* as "common cabbages," but not of the same *variety*.

For the Genesee Farmer.

PROPOSED EXPERIMENT TO TEST THE DOCTRINE OF TRANSMUTATION.

The truth or falsity of the notion that wheat and other grain turn to Chess, we think may fairly be established by accurate experiment; such as would exclude all possibility of error and deception, and such as alone would convince a philosophical mind. To exclude all possibility of error, in the *first place*, we must be absolutely certain that there is not a single seed of chess in the soil in which the wheat or other grain is sown, *previous to the sowing of it*. In the *second place* we must be absolutely certain, that there is not a single seed of chess sown with the wheat or other grain, or deposited in the soil afterwards. The following experiment is proposed for our farmers and others, who are interested in the settling of this question; and which if fairly and properly conducted, we think will establish the truth or falsity of the doctrine.

Let there be selected in a field prepared and sown to grain, such a spot as we should expect to find chess growing in, at harvest: as for instance, a low wet situation. Let there be taken any given dimensions of it, say a few square yards. From this, let the soil be taken out, eight or ten inches deep, heated so as to destroy the life of all seeds that may be contained in it, and then replaced. In this, let the grains of wheat, rye, &c. carefully picked over, so as to be certain there is no chess among them, be sown. Let the spot be so guarded as to prevent the access of cattle, or the seed of chess being brought to it in any other way. Then, if the wheat and other grain sown in this spot, produce chess, or chess be found growing among it, will we be convinced of the doctrine of transmutation and own that we who have opposed it, were all in the wrong. Grain may be taken of all qualities, *plump, shriveled and grown*; after it has come up, it may be repeatedly cut off close to the root to produce the same effect as if it were eat off by cattle or sheep; only let us be sure that there is not a *kernel of chess in the ground having the power to vegetate*. W. W. B.

Hammond's Port, 1833.

[The preceding communication ought to have had an earlier insertion—but it was mislaid and forgotten]

For the Genesee Farmer.

STUMP EXTRACTORS.

Is there more than one kind of Machine for extracting Stumps? If there is,

What kind is the best?

Is it a patent?

Where can they be procured?

How much will it cost?

How much, and what kind of power is used in working it?

How many stumps will it raise in a day?

Will it lift most kinds of stumps?

Does it easily get out of repair?

Can it be removed from one farm to another?

If some of your correspondents will furnish a reply to the above questions, they will confer an obligation upon the inhabitants of a neighborhood, who are discussing the propriety of procuring one of the Machines. H. M. W.

From the N. E. Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF MILCH COWS.

Nobody thinks of keeping a good horse without a brush and currycomb; which are used with as much assiduity and punctuality as the apparatus that composes the toilette of a beauty. But as to *neat* cattle, some people seem to think it is no matter how *nasty* they are. They tie them up, and of course they must lie down in a chaos of filth which would nauseate any thing but a toad accustomed to "feed on the vapors of a dunghill." Now this is very wrong as respects neat stock in general, and cows which give milk in a particular manner. No person of feeling would keep a cow in that manner, and no man of taste would eat the milk of an animal forced to live in a way so foreign to her natural habits. A cow is naturally a nice creature. She prefers pure air to breathe, pure water to drink, dry and clean lodging, and if left to choose for herself will rarely, if ever, eat any thing which is not perfectly sweet, clean and wholesome. If forced to deviate from nature in these particulars, she will afford but scanty messes of milk at which pigs would turn up their noses.

"Cows cannot be healthy, unless the insensible perspiration goes on regularly; and this cannot be the case when they are put into wet land, or kept in dirty houses, and no care taken to remove the dirt or matter by which the perspirable vessels or pores of the skin are obstructed. In dairies where the dressing of cows is regularly practiced, they are uniformly stronger, and in better condition; are less subject to diseases, and yield more milk, and that milk of a very superior quality.

"Cows should be dressed once a day, and on no account should any dung be left on their coats. This operation will not be found difficult when it is regularly parcticed, and plenty of fresh litter allowed, and their dung often removed, that they may be prevented from lying down on it. Cows thus managed, will be found more profitable than otherwise; and the improvement will be discernible both in the dung heap and in the milk.

"Many persons consider that if cows have sufficient food, it is all that is necessary; but we are convinced from experience—the best of teachers—that however well cows are fed, they will not be found near so profitable as they would be if the care and attention so essential to their cleanliness and well being were daily attended to; while those that are thus taken care of, will be found to thrive even on more indifferent food.

"If the udder and teats of the cow are occasionally washed with warm water, those hard swellings, which are often troublesome, will be prevented, as will also warts and other excrescences to which the udder is subject, without this attention. The udder and especially the teats should be washed immediately before the cow is milked."—*Grazier's Guide.*

Winter feeding for Milch Cows.—The chief dependence for feeding stock is good hay; but roots, cabbages, &c. in addition are very valuable. Those make an excellent change or rather mixture with hay feeding.

"Cabbages," says the Grazier's Guide, "should be given [to milch cows] moderately, but turneps, unless of the Swedish kind, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, make thin milk and poor butter. Carrots are an excellent winter feed; so is the yellow beet, and also mangel-wurtzel, but this must be used cautiously, and never without sweet hay, as it is an astringent, and sometimes, if eaten too greedily, will *hove* or *blast* milch cows.—Potatoes should always be well washed, and if baked or steamed, or if even given raw, must be washed quite clean, mashed, and mixed with good hay, or else they are very liable to bring on the scouring rot. An occasional feed of crushed or bruised oats, or fine pollard, will be very useful.—Oil cake should never be used—it produces greasy, ill scented butter, and has a similar effect on the flesh of the animal."

Some other writers have objected to the use of raw potatoes for feeding stock. Sir John Sinclair asserted that "there is something injurious in the juice of the potatoe in a raw state, which cooking eradicates, or greatly dispels." The *Farmer's Assistant* also observes, "We never should advise the feeding milch cows with potatoes, either boiled or raw; as we have frequently known cows to be greatly lessened in their quanty of milk, by being fed on this root." But, in Mr. Arthur Young's Annals of Agriculture, vol. xv, is a detailed account of potatoes being used for feeding cows, together with cut straw, which concludes as follows:

"The result of these experiments was that potatoes occasioned the milk at first to diminish [in cows, which have not been used to them] which may be supposed to arise from the change of

food, for it required nearly eight days to accustom the beast to that kind of food, which afterwards augmented their milk about a quart. I also made some observations on the quality of the milk; but it will take up too much time to give my observations on that head in detail. It will be sufficient to observe that the first day, the milk appeared to have less cream, and gave about one seventh less butter than before, and kept in this state about five or six days; after which the milk became thicker, and the cream upon it was in greater quantity, without becoming more yellow, the butter was less white, and many people, who tasted of it thought it more pleasant but that difference was not apparent to me." The quantity given to those cows was thirty pounds raw potatoes, and twelve pounds cut straw *per diem*.

A writer for the New England Farmer, whose communication was published vol. vii, p. 11, gives an opinion founded on experience, in favor of raw potatoes for fattening cattle, but says "as to the effects they may have on milch cows I am not so well informed, although I have occasionally given them to cows about the time of calving, both before and after to stretch their bags."

On the whole, we are inclined to think, that potatoes like apples, green corn-stalks and leaves, and other succulent substances, when given to milch cows, not accustomed to them, in such quantities as to gorge the animals, may injure the quality and lessen the quantity of their milk. But when fed out judiciously, sparingly at first, and increased by degrees, they will prove a very valuable addition to hay, straw or other dry fodder.

FLESH COLORED CLOVER.

Trifolium incarnatum.

At page 154, of the current volume of the Farmer, we published a notice of this new species of Clover from Judge BUEL; and at page 180, a communication from WM. R. PRINCE, Esq. on the same subject. In the New England Farmer of Dec. 4, we find the following result of an experiment in cultivating it:

MR. FESSENDEN—I beg leave to introduce to my brother farmers the following extract from the Code of Agriculture, p. 433, as to the new and much celebrated species of clover.

"It is a subject of astonishment that this valuable plant (the Trifolium incarnatum) should not have been long ago introduced into this country (Great Britain) and cultivated on an extensive scale. If sown in autumn, after a crop of potatoes and other roots, it produces the next spring a crop fit to be cut for soiling cattle eight days earlier than lucerne, and a fortnight before red clover. Care must be taken, however, to have good seed, and not to sow it too deep. It produces two excellent crops in one year, the first of which should be cut as soon as it comes into flower, and the second will produce a considerable quantity of seed. From its early growth in spring, when other articles for feeding stock are so difficult to be procured, it is likely to become a valuable acquisition to British husbandry."

So far we have British authority, to which I beg leave to add, that it has been extensively used of late years in Germany and France, and with much higher commendation. It was the seed of this plant that the Hon. Thos. H. Perkins presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society last spring. I have seen no accounts of its success from the members of that Society, and therefore feel it a duty to state my own trial of a pound of the seed sent to me by Col. Perkins.

I sowed it about the last week of April. It was in bloom and fit to cut in 50 days. It is not so coarse as Dutch red clover, better furnished with leaves, not liable to lodge or lose its leaves in drying. It furnished a fair second crop in the late uncommon dry season.

From its rapid growth I think it of great value for an early crop, for soiling in summer, or for supplying food when other grasses are winter killed.

It is only an annual grass, and therefore can be of no use but for these occasional purposes; but for milk farms to supply the market, or for small dairies on estates round great towns, I think it promises to be highly useful. I have requested my friend, Mr. Perkins, to import 50 pounds, for myself and a friend, and he has ordered a quantity for himself, which are now on their passage. We shall be able to make a more extensive trial next summer, the result of which will be made known. JOHN LOWELL.

Boston, Nov. 28, 1833.

DEVON BEEF.

At a recent public sale of cattle in this city, Henry Thompson, Esq. sent to the ground a Devon cow, not for sale, but merely to exhibit her, in order to illustrate the great aptitude of this breed to fatten. This cow *had not been fed*, otherwise than on the excellent pastures of her owner, but as she had ceased to breed he intended to fatten her for the butcher the present fall. She had no sooner entered the yard than it was proposed that she should be put up for sale, to which her owner readily consented. Several of our butchers were present and seemed to think this a fine opportunity to treat their customers to a rare bit, and the "Cow ELIZA" was soon *knocked down* to Mr. John Rusk, at EIGHTY DOLLARS, who the following week knocked her down again, and sold her out at an excellent profit no doubt; for *such* beef will always command a price somewhat higher than that of ordinary quality. At our request we have been favored with the following statement of her weight, viz:

Nett Beef,	715 lbs.
Tallow and Suet,	156 do.
Hide,	74 do.
Head and Tongue,	31 do.
Total weight,	976 lbs.

This cow was as beautiful as she was otherwise valuable. As above stated, she was only grass fed, her owner having not yet commenced stall feeding her. How valuuble must be that breed of cattle which are very cheaply kept—which yield milk and butter in the greatest perfection during their lives—which are always beautiful to look upon; and finally sell to the butcher at such a price as above mentioned! The Devons are as easily propagated, as easily and cheaply kept, and in every respect vastly more agreeable, both in their appearance and *manners*, than the ill-formed, ungrateful, uncouth, starveling things, called cattle, that overrun and devour pastures for the most part as meager as themselves, which are incapable of being fattened except at great expense; and even when fit for the stall will weigh only half as much, and sell in the market at only half the rate: aye, and give those who eat them the dyspepsia into the bargain.—*American Farmer.*

PREMIUM BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, on Tuesday last awarded the following premiums for butter and cheese exhibited at Faneuil Hall:

For the best lot of Butter, not less than 300 lbs., $50, to Richard Hildreth, of Sterling, Mass.; next best, not less than 300 lbs., $30, to Luther Chamberlain, of Westborough, Mass.; for the best lot not less than 100 lbs., $30, to Wm. Bachep, of Barnet, Vermont.

For the best lot of Cheese, not less than one year old, and not less than 300 lbs., $30, to John Mathews, of New-Braintree, Mass.; for the second best, not less than one year old, and not less than 300 lbs., $25, to Roswell Converse, of New-Braintree.

The butter was sold at auction on Wednesday by Messrs. Coolidge & Haskill. Six kegs of Mr. Hildreth's, and four of Mr. Chamberlain's, brought forty-one cents per pound; six of Mr. Bachep's brought 25 cents, and others of his from 33 to 30 cents. Other butter, to a considerable amount, was sold at from 33 to 15 cents.—*Boston Transcript.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR NOVEMBER, 1833.

	10 A. M.				10 P. M.			
Days.	therm.	barom-eter.	winds	sky	therm.	barom-eter.	winds.	sky
1	47	29,75	W	fair	56	29,45	S W	fair
2	54	29,60	N W	do	40	29,75	N W	do
3	36	29,35	N	do	26	29,85	N E	do
4	36	29,95	S E	do	29	30,00	N E	do
5	42	30,00	E	do	38	29,75	S E	do
6	46	29,70	S W	cloudy	46	29,65	S	cloudy
7	52	29,75	W	fair	50	29,70	S	rain
8	70	29,60	W	do	62	29,60	S	cloudy
9	50	29,25	N	rain	48	29,25	N W	fair
10	52	29,50	W	fair	46	29,50	W	do
11	62	29,40	S W	do	56	29,15	S W	rain
12	43	29,20	N W	rain	40	29,30	W	fair
13	42	29,45	W	fair	42	29,30	W	do
14	52	29,10	S W	cloudy	43	29,05	S W	cloudy
15	40	29,05	W	fair*	35	29,05	N W	do
16	34	29,25	N W	do	31	29,15	W	do
17	35	29,15	W	cloudy	52	29,25	W	do
18	53	29,55	W	fair	30	29,65	W	do
19	30	29,70	W	do	28	29,75	W	do
20	36	29,90	S E	do sn 4 in	30	29,90	W	fair
21	32	29,80	S W	cloudy	45	29,75	S W	cloudy
22	41	29,50	S W	do	36	29,40	S W	fair
23	4[illegible]	29,30	S W	fair	3[illegible]	29,50	N W	do
24	36	29,65	W	cl'y snow	6	29,55	W	do
25	36	29,35	S E	do	30	29,30	N W	cloudy
26	33	29,40	W	fair	36	29,45	W	do
27	36	29,40	W	do	37	29,50	W	fair
28	32	29,80	N W	do	32	29,75	N W	do
29	40	29,55	W	do	36	29,45	S W	rain
30	40	29,50	S E	cloudy	40	29,55	S	cloudy

Means, Ther. 40—bar. 29.48—rn 1 in—sn 8 in.

* Spring water 50°.

Meteorites.—Showers of meteors fell on the evening of the 12th of this month, for many hours in succession, commencing about midnight and continuing till day light.

They were seen in all parts of the continent of North America, at New Foundland, and as far South as intelligence has reached us up to this date.

Rochester Prices Current.

Wheat, per bu.	87½	Apples,	25a50
Flour, per brl.	5 00	Lard, cwt.	8 00
Pork, mess, brl.	15 00	Cheese do	5a7 00
do prime do	12 00	Butter	10a16
Beef pr cwt.	2 50a3 25	Hams do	8a9 00
Pork, hog	4 75a5 25	Pot Ash, cwt.	3 75

MONROE GARDEN AND NURSERY,

GREECE, NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses. Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous. Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.

Also, a few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis or Phillipine Mulberry, the white Italian Mulberry by the hundred or thousand, English Hawthorn Quicks, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mostly of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large Green House well filled with a large collection of choice Green-House Plants in good condition.

All orders, by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and packages delivered in Rochester or at the mouth of Genesee River.

ASA ROWE.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the Genesee Farmer—will be sent to those who wish them gratis. October 5, 1833. f6m

JEFFERSON CO. CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

REPORT OF THE VIEWING COMMITTEE.

[Continued from page 391.]

There were sixteen farms offered for premiums, all of which were examined by your committee with care, and our awards are made unanimously.

The farm to which the first premium is awarded, has been in the possession of the present occupant for years, his improvements are mostly the work of his own hands and that of his family.—The farm contains 114 acres, acres of which is improved and under cultivation. There are 400 rods of stone wall on the farm, the rest is in good rail fence, a fine young orchard, good frame buildings, and entirely free from weeds and bushes.

The 2d premium is awarded to a farm that has been in possession of the present occupant for upwards of thirty years; the farm consists of 160 acres, of which 100 are cleared and under cultivation, there are 1000 rods of stone wall on this farm, and the fences that are made of rails are all staked with red cedar—there is an orchard on this farm, the buildings are good, and the farm generally free from bushes and weeds.

The 3d premium is awarded to a farm consisting of 120 acres, of which 80 are under improvement and cultivation, 200 rods of wall and 300 rods of cedar post and board fence, an orchard, good farm buildings, and quite free from bushes and weeds.

The 4th premium is awarded to a farm containing 200 acres of land, 120 under improvement and cultivation, mostly in grass—very good farm buildings, 150 rods of stone wall, some post and board fence, and the rail fence very good, some orcharding, a fine dairy, and due attention paid to the keeping in check the bushes and weeds. There was on this farm a very fine specimen of Swedish turnep.

The 5th premium is given to a farm consisting of 109 acres, 300 rods of wall and 200 rods of post and board fence, good farm buildings, including a first rate cider house with mill and press for making cider, all under cover, a very fine orchard in full bearing and very clean.

The 6th premium was awarded to a farm containing 50 acres, mostly under improvement, 150 rods of post and board fence, good farm buildings, and a first rate set of farming tools, all housed that were not in use, his crops and the farm entirely free from weeds, some orcharding.

Abner Fuller, Rodman, 1st best Farm.
David Starr, Champion, 2nd best do.
Thomas Tuttle, Rutland, 3d best do.
David Granger, Champion, 4th best do.
Asa Cooley, Rodman, 5th best do.
Loring Cooley, do. 6th best do.

Besides the above Premiums awarded on Farms, 18 premiums were awarded on Domestic Manufactures—15 on Cattle—9 on Horses—5 on Sheep and Swine—2 on Leather—4 on the Ploughing Match, and one of ten dollars, for a superior specimen of manufactured and raw Silk, to Mr. John Jennison of Hounsfield.

[From the Poughkeepsie Journal.]

LARGE PRODUCTS.

We are indebted to E. Holbrook, Esq. for several (some uncommonly large and beautiful) squashes grown on his farm at Hyde Park. One, a yellow crooked necked winter squash, weighs 19 1-2 lbs. Another, called the Lima Cocoanut squash, weighs 22 1-2 lbs. The latter variety is said to have been brought from Lima, some years since by Commodore Porter. It is a beautiful article, and makes delicious pies, as we can testify. We have from the same gentleman some superior Ruta Baga Turneps. Mr. H. has one of the most beautiful situations on the Hudson, and by his zealous devotion to Horticultural and Agricultural improvements, has secured to himself a profusion of all the fruits and other good things that can be produced in our climate. A friend who is familiar with his farming operations has favored us with the following account of some of his crops.

Mr. Potter—Perusing with much pleasure your valuable Journal, and observing the interest you take in Agricultural communications, I think it proper to state to you as an incentive to agriculturists, the produce of several crops raised by E. Holbrook, Esq. this season, on his farm at Hyde Park, viz:

Pink Eye Potatoes, cultivated at a small expense, nearly the whole having been performed with the plough, 780 bushels per acre.

Indian Corn, 70 bushels 1 peck per acre, (shelled.)

Ruta Baga Turneps, 1089 bushels, weighing 42 lbs. per bushel, or 33 tons 3 quarters 18 lbs. nett per acre.

The measurement of all was made by disinterested persons on the farm, who are willing to testify to the production.

Should you think this worthy a place in your paper, you are at liberty to publish it.

An Agriculturist.

Hyde Park, Nov. 12, 1833.

From the American Farmer.

We have examined the subject brought before us in a special manner by the queries of an ameteur, and after seeking for the opinions of various writers on fruit trees and orchards, we give the following as our belief—"Does the intermixture of farina affect the *fruit* then in embryo, or does it only affect the *seed* of the fruit?" Our opinion is that it affects only the *seed* of the fruit, not the *fruit* itself. The farina or pollen is the vivifying principle, without the action of which the seed would not arrive at maturity. It consists of minute granules which are hollow, their internal cavity being filled with a fluid, floating in which have been discovered still more minute particles of various shapes, spherical or oblong, which appear to possess a SPONTANEOUS MOTION! Take, for example, the yellow dust from the anther of a lily, every grain of it is a hollow globule, a balloon, filled with the fluid containing the moving particles above mentioned. On the other hand, the *stigma* (belonging to the other set of reproductive organs,) is composed of tissue, having many intercellular passages; below the *stigma* is seated the *ovarium*, containing the young seeds or *ovula*, with which the intercellular passages communicate. Now, the mode of action of the vivifying principle is this: when a grain of pollen falls upon the *stigma*, it bursts and discharges its contents on the loose tissue of that organ; the "moving particles" descend to the *ovarium*, and find their way through various passages, "specially destined by nature for this service"* to the *ovulum* or young seeds. When there "the particle swells, increases gradually in size, separates into *radicle* and *cotyledons*, and finally becomes the *embryo*, that part which gives birth, when the seed is sown, to a new individual."† Such being the course of the pollen, it is obvious that it has no direct influence on the fruit.

It will perhaps be asked, why does it happen, (if the pollen have no influence on the fruit itself,) that when there has been no impregnation, the fruit drops off, and *vice versa?*

We answer, because the fruit shares the fortune of the seed itself. The seed is the primary object in the economy of nature. The whole course of vegetation is directed to this one grand object—the preparation for a future progeny, the reproduction of the species by the perfecting of the seed; the seed is in reality the *fruit proper;* what we have termed fruit in this article being merely the *protective organs* designed to defend the *infant fruit* or seed from injury, as is implied by the very name botanically applied to the pulp of the apple, peach, &c., *pericarp*—(*peri*, about; *karpos*, fruit.) When the seed is impregnated, it swells and advances towards maturity, and the protective apparatus must grow and advance with it. If impregnation do not take place, the protective apparatus, (fruit as it is termed commonly,) may grow for a time, but it bears death within its heart, and soon drops off.

* Lindley. † Id.

The instance brought by "An Amateur" does not exactly apply. A mixture of pollen or farina, between a Pomme d'api and a St. Germain pear would not affect even the seed, for cross impregnations will not take place between the apple and pear. But we do not believe that between two apples or two pears, a mixture of farina would have the effect of changing the flavor of the fruit. Even among the "melon and cabbage tribes," this effect is not produced. We have been familiar with cross impregnations, in the melon particularly, and have never been able to observe it. Often we have saved very carefully the seeds of a fine and richly flavored nutmeg cantaloupe, and, to our disappointment, found that the fruit produced from them was a worthless hybrid, bearing strongly the features of its two parents, one of which was a fine nutmeg, and the other an inferior sort.

More Farms Sold.—We have heard of the sale of several Farms during the past week, two of which, being in this vicinity, we will mention. —Mr. Ebenezer Wing has sold his farm, lying on the east bank of Wappenger's creek, about 4 miles from Poughkeepsie, and comprising 208 acres, for $12,480, being $60 the acre. The farm has on it but an indifferent dwelling, and is in quite ordinary condition, as to other improvements. Mr. Wing paid $35 the acre for it less than two years ago, and has by this sale, pocketed an advance of at least $5000.

Capt. Innis has sold his farm, also situated on the east bank of Wappenger's creek, about one mile south of the above, embracing 306 acres, for $24,480, being $80 the acre. It has good buildings, and is in excellent condition. This farm was purchased three years ago, for about $14,000.—*Poughkeepsie Journal.*

Gideon Lee, once a shoe maker, and a poor man, who went from house to house, with his kit upon his back, to make and mend shoes for his more wealthy neighbors to obtain a livelihood, is now immensely rich, and at this time holds the high and honorable office of Mayor of the City of New York, the largest city in the United States. Such instances of successful enterprise, it is true are rare, but they furnish examples which ought to stimulate every young man however poor, to deeds of virtue and a steady course of industry, with the full assurance that distinguished merit rarely goes unrewarded among enlightened freemen.—Mr. Lee has arrived to his present standing by a course of persevering industry and economy, having always sustained an irreproachable character for honesty and integrity.—*Buf. Bul.*

TO BUILDERS AND FARMERS.

HIGHLY important and useful improvement in securing Frame buildings against the effects of the external atmosphere.

The subscriber is owner and proprietor of the Patent, taken out in 1832, by Ebenezer Mix, Esq., of Batavia, for his very important improvement in securing houses and other farm buildings against the effects of *heat*, *frost* and *moisture* in the atmosphere.

This improvement was noticed in the Genesee Farmer, in the fall of 1832, and is now offered to the public notice. Its cheapness and importance to the comfort of buildings strongly recommend it to the attention of a discerning community.

By this improvement the great and long desired point, of disarming the external atmosphere of its unpleasant effects upon the comfort and well being of families is very fully attained.

Applications to the subscriber, post paid, inclosing the inconsiderable equivalent of five dollars, will procure for the applicant the privilege with instructions for using the said Patent-right in the erection of one single building or dwelling house.

oct 5-6m JOHN LOWBER.

Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1833